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"It is said that New York is now a doubtful State. With Kuhio for Delegate and A. G. M. Robertson to manage the campaign there will be nothing doubtful about the Territory of Hawaii."

Candidate Parker has neither accepted nor rejected Carter Harrison's invitation that he be present at the Chicago ratification meeting, when Bryan will speak. It is a proposition to be handled like a box marked "explosives."

ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE.

President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance as a key note utterance is a strong supplement to the Republican platform. If sharp comparisons were drawn the remarks of the President might well be put down as superior to the somewhat ponderous declamations of the formal declaration of principles.

Roosevelt has a way of putting things that is snappy. His words appeal to the people. They require no political dictionary to determine whether he is standing pat or straddling. After recording his endeavor to carry out the policy so ably inaugurated by the late President McKinley, Roosevelt strikes out on a statement of what gives confidence in government, the secret of government success in the nation and every subdivision, the corner stone of Republican success. He says:

"Effective government comes only as the result of the loyal co-operation of many different persons. The members of a legislative majority, the officers in the various departments of the administration, and the legislative and executive branches, as toward each other, must work together with subordination of self to the common end of successful government. We who have been entrusted with power as public servants during the past seven years of administration and legislation now come before the people content to be judged by our record of achievement. In the years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word, and if we are continued in power we shall unswervingly follow out the great lines of public policy which the Republican party has already laid down—a public policy to which we are giving and shall give a united and therefore efficient support."

This assertion tallies with the facts of our national history. It is not a platitude covering a possibility or what ought to be. And for this reason the Republican party is safe in going before the people on its record. Says the President: "We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities. There is nothing experimental about the government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promises for the future. We know our own minds, and we have kept of the same mind for a sufficient length of time to give to our policy coherence and sanity."

Roosevelt tells the people that the trust laws have been enforced, the gold standard is a reality, protection will be upheld and reciprocity for the extension of foreign markets has been and will be carried out when it represents reciprocity that reciprocates.

Dealing with the vital labor and capital problem, the President says: "We have already shown in actual fact that our policy is to do fair and equal justice to all men, paying no heed to whether a man is rich or poor; paying no heed to his race, his creed or his birthplace. We recognize the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law and each in turn is to be held to a strict observance of the law; for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold, but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage and of common sense."

Inauguration of the great domestic system of irrigation and the work of the Panama canal are pointed out as party achievements and a foreign policy

for the maintenance of peace with honor is vigorously upheld. "We seek international amity for the same reasons that make us believe in peace within our borders; and we seek this peace, not because we are afraid or unready, but because we think peace is right as well as advantageous. American interests in the Pacific have rapidly grown. American enterprise has laid a cable across this, the greatest of oceans. We have proved in effective fashion that we wish the Chinese empire well and desire its integrity and independence."

Self-government is the spirit of the President's utterance on the Philippine question, plainly indicating that the "traditional lines" of American government are not to be forgotten in the possible glamor of imperialistic progress. "We have established in the islands a government by Americans, assisted by Filipinos. We are steadily striving to transform this into self-government by the Filipinos, assisted by Americans. The principles which we uphold should appeal to all our countrymen in all portions of our country. Above all, they should give us strength with the men and women who are the spiritual heirs of those who upheld the hands of Abraham Lincoln, for we are striving to do our work in the spirit with which Abraham Lincoln approached his."

CONVENTION AT HILO

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion, the promising Republicanism of this district will be materially strengthened. Fernandez, heretofore a hard-working Home Ruler, now blossoms forth as an earnest Republican, having joined the Young Men's Republican Club. Kealoha is also said to be a strong Republican now, ready to back the party through thick and thin.

It is whispered that it has long been the ambition of Acting Governor Atkinson to win over Hilo, heart and soul, to the Republican cause, but Mr. Atkinson, himself, asserts that he is out of politics.

This morning the report was current that many of those who have the welfare of the Republican party at heart, firmly believe that the convention should be held at Hilo.

Chairman Crabbe of the Republican Central Committee has called a special meeting for the 8th instant for the purpose of determining where the convention shall be held. It is asserted that Crabbe, personally, is heartily in favor of the convention going to Hilo. No doubt seems to be entertained as to that city being the meeting place of the convention.

Enough delegates have pledged themselves to nominate Kuhio as Delegate to Washington again to assure success in this respect, in spite, it is said, of certain assertions to the contrary.

Numerous Hilo people have written here urging the presence of Kuhio in Hilo during the convention, if it is held there. Kuhio will go to Hilo, providing that is the place of convention, of which it is declared there is no doubt. Incidentally the people of Hilo may go down into their pockets to have the Territorial band there during the convention. The Territory cannot afford to pay the band's expenses to Hawaii, but Hilo may secure the music on her own account.

Formerly A. L. C. Atkinson, now Acting Governor, was Kuhio's political manager, but now he's out of politics—so he says (!).

CASTLE & COOKE

MOVE TODAY

TO STANGENWALD

This is moving day for the firm of Castle & Cooke. After half a century at the offices at King and Bethel, the firm's headquarters will henceforth be Stangenwald building, ground floor.

The office furniture and safes and paraphernalia necessary in a great business have been moved into the new quarters.

The general office of the new quarters may be entered from the street or from the main Stangenwald lobby. New office fixtures handily arranged for the requirements of the business have been installed. Immediately back of the general office is the safety deposit vault in which will be stored all the

valuable books and papers of the big agency. To the right and left of the vault are private offices for the book-keeper and stenographer.

On the left of the main lobby entrance are the offices of the directors and officers of the firm of Castle & Cooke. A corridor leads to the private office of President E. D. Tenney, a large and airy room on the right side of the building. This room is connected by a doorway with the office of G. P. Castle and W. A. Bowen. This latter office is also reached through a corridor from the main lobby.

The stock transfer office is neatly and conveniently situated just off the main lobby, where Cashier A. N. Campbell presides in comfort.

In the basement, which is also taken by Castle & Cooke, there is a maze of corridors and storerooms lined with shelves and pigeonholes. Here are the archives of the institution. A fire-proof vault contains the old ledgers and other records of the concern dating back to the middle of the 19th century. Great rows of shelves are filled with piles of correspondence covering many years of time and devoted to many an important business deal.

One of the duties which President Tenney has set aside for a rainy day is to go through this mass of accumulated papers and throw out that which is of insufficient importance to retain in the archives. After this winnowing there will be a few tons of old letters for a bon fire.

KANSAN DEMOCRAT MEETS

HIAWATHA BOYS

The people of the United States will probably never learn to pronounce correctly the name Hawaii. In fact the correct pronunciation is attained by but few residents of the islands. It is rarely done by the whole of purest speech without great concentration of mind. But the wildest attempt yet recorded is perhaps that reported by Delegate Coke, just returned from the Democratic National Convention.

The Hawaii delegation were pulling into Kansas City on the Overland Limited when a grey-whiskered delegate from Kansas City, Kansas, entered the car. Seeing the Hawaiian banners, his interest was aroused. A few wary questions and he discovered a nest of Democratic delegates from the kingdom of Liliuokalani. He waxed into a frenzy of joy as he comprehended how the principles of Jacksonian Democracy had inoculated the distant Pacific Isles. He extended the glad hand to each delegate, then rushed from the car, returning soon with an elderly delegate from Arizona. Leading the old Bourbon of the banners the Kansan proudly venerated: "Colonel, I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Democratic delegation from Hiawatha."

YOUNG GAMBLERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

without a murmur. Chillingworth stated the facts of the case to the Court. He added that it seemed a very poor piece of business for such young fellows to gamble, especially since all of them, with the exception of Dick Rice, did no work but were regular loafers. Dick Rice declined to be an honored exception. He said that he also was not working.

"That makes it so much worse," said the Deputy Sheriff.

Judge Lindsay gave the youthful offenders a stiff lecture and fined them \$3 and costs each.

Manuel Vasconcellos, a young tough looking Portuguese, appeared on a charge of assault and battery on his father, V. Vasconcellos. The defendant is said by the police to be an unusually bad egg. His father this morning amply corroborated this statement. "Have you ever had trouble with the defendant?" asked Chillingworth. "Yes; hundreds of times," said the father.

He then proceeded to tell how his son had always caused him trouble. Yesterday afternoon Manuel came to his father's house and asked for a cup of coffee. His mother gave him a cup. Manuel drank part of its contents. Then he threw the cup against the wall. The father asked his son if he thought that was a nice thing to do.

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In answer Manuel smote his wife and attacked the mother. He finally left threatening he would burn the house so that his father would not have even a coat to his back. Vasconcellos Sr. wound up his testimony by asking the Court to send his offspring to some place so far distant that he could never come back. He would pay the expenses. He was afraid that his loving son might carry out his threat and burn his house.

Judge Lindsay gave the young fellow a severe lecture and sent him to jail for a month.

John Freitas was another hopeful young Portuguese. Though a mere boy he had to face a charge of drunkenness.

Attorney Kaulokou, stated that John's mother had requested him to ask for leniency from the Court as the boy was supporting her and her family.

Chillingworth at this juncture informed the Court that John's support could not be worth much since he had just come out of jail two days ago, where he had served a term for larceny. "Your mother is leaning on a broken reed, John," quoth the Court. "I sentence you to pay the usual fine of \$3 and costs."

DELEGATE COKE

law to be valid must rest on an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He showed in masterly argument how useless it were to expect an amendment and therefore how much more useless for the Democratic party to advocate in its platform a principle well nigh impossible to carry into effect. The vote in the committee sustained Hill.

"The next Titanic struggle," said Mr. Coke, "was over the money question. Hill and Bryan again led the opposing sides. Our committee sat for forty-eight hours, our sitting being continuous from p. m. until 11:30 the next day. Every hour of this session was marked by the highest tension and desperate conflict of ideas and argument. "Hill came in with a resolution, setting forth reasons why the party should make no declaration either in favor of gold or of silver. His idea was to have this resolution embodied in the platform. The resolution recounted the fact that within the last four years the circulating medium of the world had been augmented by \$2,000,000,000. Of this he declared \$700,000,000 had been added to the money circulation of the United States, giving an adequate supply for the needs of commerce."

"Bryan fought the insertion of such a plank, arguing that if the statements of the resolutions were true, it nevertheless better to omit any reference to the money question at all. His argument was that if the money question were not an issue there was no need of trying to make it an issue by putting it in the platform. Bryan outwitted Hill

SOMOMA'S BIG MAIL

The Oceanic steamship Sonoma arrived this morning from San Francisco with mail for twelve days, the longest period which Honolulu has suffered without mail from the Coast for a long time. As a consequence an avalanche of mail bags slid out of the steamer and into the mail wagons a few minutes after the steamer had docked. There were no less than 443 bags altogether. This is the largest mail Honolulu has seen for some time past.

On leaving San Francisco the Sonoma struck a gale which lasted about twenty-four hours. The rest of the voyage was pleasant and uneventful. The steamship was docked at the Oceanic wharf at about 7:30 o'clock.

Among the passengers for Honolulu are several well-known island people. J. L. Coke and T. B. Lyons, who were delegates to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, return from that city.

A. G. M. Robertson, the well-known attorney, returns from Chicago, where he attended the Republican national convention as one of the delegates from this Territory.

Frank D. Creedon, Governor Carter's private secretary, returns from a vacation spent on the mainland. While there he attended the national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, representing the local branch as its delegate.

Among the other passengers for this port are Chas. Clark, Clifford P. Egan, Mrs. H. P. Halversen, J. H. Harrison, Arthur McKenzie, Miss M. McKenzie, Miss McKenzie, W. F. Robinson, R. E. Searle, Mrs. C. A. Stoble, C. Titzel, A. G. Thompson, S. Heapy and others.

The steamship has one first cabin passenger for Pago Pago, four for Australia and a large number of Sydney.

She brings a cargo of 500 tons of miscellaneous cargo for Honolulu, including an automobile for the von Hamm-Young Co. She had on board about 1400 tons of freight for the Colonies.

The Sonoma is scheduled to sail for the Colonies at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

GOLF TOURNAMENT HALEIWA NEXT SUNDAY

The interest in the handicap tournament at the Haleiwa golf links next Sunday extends to all golfers and there will be a big time at the sandy course. Twenty-four entries have already been made and there will be others. The handicap committee is composed of Messrs. W. W. Thayer, W. T. Rawlins and F. C. Sheldon. This committee will perform its work here in the city, hence all entries should be made here.

There will be a ladies' tournament at Haleiwa also, if ten entries are made. Six have already sent in their names.

The Hawaiian band will go to Haleiwa Sunday and it is expected a large crowd will go down.

In the Maunaloa club renewed interest is shown since the opening of the links. The executive committee will meet tonight at the Young hotel to pass on fifteen new applications for membership.

In this fight and had the committee with him by a vote of 35 to 15.

"There was unanimity in the committee on the question of opposition to the retention of the Philippines as United States territory."

"In regard to Hawaii, had I insisted upon it, the committee would have placed in the platform a clause recommending local government for Hawaii, which under the Republican administration is denied. The reason this plank did not go into the platform was that the committee was so overwhelmed with work that it would have been improper to press it. I had a resolution favoring local rule in Hawaii ready. It had the approval of Senator Bailey of Texas and would have been supported by him in the committee, but I did not submit it for the reasons above stated. I can say in this connection without reflection on any other party, that the people of Hawaii have the absolute friendship of the leaders of the Democratic party in the States, and we came home full of ambition to place the Democratic party in the ascendancy in Hawaii."

From St. Louis, Mr. Coke went to Chicago, where he spent two days at the home of J. A. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency during Cleveland's administration.

At San Francisco the Hawaii Democrats were given a banquet by the Iroquois Club. The feature of this occasion was T. B. Lyons' speech in the Hawaiian tongue and the interpretation thereof by Curtis Lauka.

Mr. Coke considers Parker very strong in the Middle West and East and is willing to concede Roosevelt only the Pacific Slope and scattering States further East.

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ASSAULTED OFFICER ABOARD THE SONOMA

Manuel Lucero, charged with assaulting Officer John F. McIntosh aboard the S. S. Sonoma on July 28th, was taken before U. S. Commissioner A. F. Judd this afternoon in the office of the U. S. Marshal, where he waived examination and, in default of \$2000 bail, was sent to jail.

Commissioner Judd has committed W. H. Vance, a witness to the alleged assault of one Officer Kerr on a seaman aboard the transport Buford at Nagasaki recently, and Vance will await his time to testify in the custody of the marshal, being unable to furnish a bond. Kerr is at present in San Francisco. The determination there of habeas corpus proceedings in his behalf will settle whether or not he is brought to Honolulu, where complaint was made, for trial.

Dry Weather Ruins German Beet Crop

Berlin, July 27.—The German crop report for July 15th indicates a further deterioration since June 15th. Winter wheat loses one point, summer wheat two points and summer rye one point. Clover and lucerne grass lose the heavy least.

The injury to the crops since the report was made up has continued unceasingly, as newspaper reports indicate. The beet sugar crop is also suffering severely owing to the sandy soil.

The effects of the protracted drought continue to occupy much attention from the newspapers and in commercial circles. Much trouble is reported owing to the inability of the river navigation companies to deliver goods, and manufacturers who are accustomed to ship heavy goods by water to seaports for export cannot make delivery. Many manufacturers have appealed to the Government for a special reduction of railroad freight rates. Navigation of the Elbe is almost wholly suspended. The newspapers print pictures of crowds of people exploring the exposed river bed at Dresden, where the stream can be crossed on foot. Eight hundred canal boats lie stranded in the upper Oder, above Breslau, and thirty-eight British colliers are lying at Swinemunde, unable to discharge their cargoes because the river boats cannot operate.

SHIPS FROM HAWAII.

Lewes, Del., July 25.—The bark Foo Hong Sney arrived at the Delaware Breakwater today from Honolulu. On the passage the bark touched at Kaula, and is 142 days from that port. The crew was stricken on the passage with beri-beri, and one man died and was buried at sea. Three others suffering from the disease will be landed at the quarantine hospital here tomorrow. The vessel was quarantined and is awaiting orders.

The Foo Hong Sney's very long passage was in consequence of severe weather and heavy seas. The ship Kenilworth, ninety-eight days, and the ship William P. Frye, 134 days from Hawaii, arrived today. The Frye lost one man overboard at sea. These vessels are awaiting orders and are laden with sugar.

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Artistic Signs

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MARY G. BENNETT PLAYS IN LUCK

Mary Gordon Bennett, the Porto Rican negress who stabbed a sailor of the Wheeling, is playing in luck. She has been held at the police station for some time with a charge of assault with a weapon against her while the victim was slowly getting well at the Queen's hospital. Now the Naval authorities have notified High Sheriff Brown that they are anxious to have the sailor transferred to San Francisco as soon as possible and in order to comply with their wishes the police will have to be more lenient with the sailor Mary than they would otherwise have been.

As the charge of assault with a weapon would make the case a committal one and would make it necessary to hold the complaining witness and the defendant for several months for a jury trial High Sheriff Brown will instead charge the negress with assault and battery and with vagrancy. Mrs. Bennett has agreed to plead guilty to the former charge. Sentence will be suspended in the latter case. As soon as the defendant has served the term of punishment for the first offense she will either have to leave the country or face sentence in the second case. It is understood that she will leave.

Old Fish Market

ON ALAKEA STREET

Not Abandoned

A large number of Japanese fishermen, who have determined to do away with the commission man and so reap all the profits themselves, have taken stalls at the Government market on Alakea street, that institution which was supposed to have been abandoned for ever as the result of the two new markets recently established.

There seems to be little idea, on the part of the Government, to abandon the expensive structure near the Naval Station.

Chief Clerk White of the Public Works Department, who has general supervision of all matters pertaining to the market, declares that the Government will still continue to do business at the old stand. While the market will eventually have to be abandoned to make way for contemplated harbor improvements, there is at least a year to come during which the Territory may derive revenue, even if small, from the costly structure.

Although the Government has for many months past been lowering the rentals of the stalls, Chinese and other vendors left the market under the impression that all the business was going to the new and private markets at the other end of town. Now these people, many of them, are returning for stalls at the old stand. The Japanese who have determined to do their own selling and who first applied for stalls are, of course, being given first choice of locations.

The Government is not competing, necessarily with the private concerns; this market was first in the field and it is determined to keep it going. Rents are now very low as compared with former times. Corner stalls can be had for \$10; others for \$8 and \$6. Moorings accommodations are furnished fishermen for \$1 per month and water is supplied free of charge.

A couple of years ago these stalls rented for \$35, \$25 and \$20 each. There has been no recent or sudden reduction; the rents have been reduced gradually. Mr. White denies that there is any innovation for the purpose of drawing business from the private markets.

"For Rent" cards on sale at The Bulletin office.

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